A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

FRANCE.

The National Assembly in Discharge of an Important Parliamentary Duty.

Six Hundred and Ninety-four Members Present in the Chamber.

The Committee of Thirty for Constitutional Definition Constituted.

Count of the Division and Disaster to the Thiers Executive.

Political Party Strength and Citizen Agitation.

Canvass of the Consequences of the Crisis.

Bonapartist Hopes in England and Germany.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VERSAULES, Dec. 5, 1872.

The members of the National Legislative Assembly of France reassembled in session at an early hour in the afternoon to-day. The Chamber was filled with representatives almost immediately after the opening. A number of citizens were present in the galleries and crowds of people assembled around the doors and in the streets.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDANCE NUMEROUS. Six hundred and ninety-four members voted on the division, and at times during the proceedings previous to the final count there were more than that number in attendance in the hall.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Having come to order the Assembly was called on to elect the members of the Committee of Thirty proposed by Minister Dufaure, which is to be charged with the duty of preparing and drafting a law regulating the power of the French Executive and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility for the government.

THE VOIE-CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE. The Assembly proceeded to constitute the committee. The committee, as formed, consists of nineteen Deputies from the Right, representing 361 votes, and eleven Deputies from the Left, representing 333 votes.

SCRENGTH OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Assembly voted strictly-for the occasion-under the distinct party denominations of Right and Left. The great Parliamentary legious embraced each in its ranks the force of several subsidiary caucus cohorts. Among these were the members of the Extreme Right, which includes about sixty members, under the Presidency of M. le Marquis de Franclieu; the Moderate Right, under the Presidency of M. de Larcy, -counted about one hundred and twenty members, and the Right Centre, presided over by M. Saint-Marc Girardin, with MM. Batbie, de Broglie and d'Audiffret Pasquier as Vice Presidents, about one hundred members. On the other side of the Chamber were the Left Centre, which at first included 140 members, but which has been since strengthened by a number of new "adhesions," under the presidency of General Chanzy; the Moderate Left, presided over by M. Albert Grévy, 140 members; the Extreme Left, composed of the radicals and the members of the republican union, to the number of about fifty, presided over by M. le Colonel Denfert. The total strength of the Left and Right mustered during the day at times 704 members. PRESIDENT THIERS IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

The question of the course which the Thiers government or M. Thiers himself personally, may adopt under the circumstances presents a cause of anxiety to the public; but nothing is known on the subject at the moment when this despatch was transmitted to New York.

Paris Deeply Excited and Municipal Tamult Anticipated.

Landon, Dec. 5, 1872. The vote which was recorded in the French

Assembly to-day on the formation of M. Dufaure's committee excited the liveliest apprehension in Paris, where, it is said, that street fighting is anticipated as a first result.

CHISCLHURST'S CHAMPION IN COMMUNION WITH

Great excitement prevails at Chiselburst. Correspondence has, it is alleged, recently passed between Bismarck and Napoleon.

MACMAHON'S COMMAND AND POSITION TOWARDS THE REPUBLIC.

Marshal MacMahon controls the French army, but he will act only in obedience to the National Assembly and not to President Thiers.

PRUSSIAN POLICY TO HAVE OR TO HOLD. It is said that a Prussian reoccupation of the French hostaged territory is certain should fighting occur in Paris, and it is again, on the other hand, asserted that German reoccupation will result in the re-establishment of the

> GENERAL LESLIE COOMES' FIGHT. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1872.

It is reported that on Tuesday night, at Williams town, Grant county, Ky., General Leslie Coombs

ENGLAND.

The Gas Stokers' Strike Defeated by Citizen Energy and Substitute Illumination.

Bullion in Flow to the Bank-The American Flag Honored in Its Itineracy-Emigration to the Southwest of the American Union.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1872. The strike of the stokers lately employed by the ondon gas companies continues, but the worst is

The inhabitants of the city have supplied them selves with oil lamps and candles, and are now able to meet the inconvenience occasioned by the limited supply of gas. Several of the city theatres were lighted with oil last night, and the performances were conducted as usual. The Strand was lighted with burning lime during

BULLION IN FLOW TO THE BANK. The buillon in the Bank of England has thereased

£115,000 for the week ending yesterday. EMIGRATION TO THE AMERICAN UNION SOUTHWEST, The steamship Manhattan, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, took eightythree servants, for whom positions have been secured in the Southwestern States. The people go out under the auspices of the International Emi-

HONOR TO THE UNION ENSIGN IN ITS ITINERACY. A letter from Sergeant Bates, thanking the people of England for the respect shown the American flag, and for the generous and unreserved greeting he received during his march through the country, is published in the London

ITALY.

The Public Schools Question and American and English Pupils.

Naples Swept by Storm-The Po River Again in Overflow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 5, 1872. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the govern ment was asked to explain why four schools for English and American children in Rome have been recently closed by the authorities. Minister Lanza replied that the schools were

opened without the authorization of the municipality and the sanitary regulations had not been complied with in Italy.

SWEEP OF A STORM AND FRESH DISASTERS BY RIVER INUNDATION. A violent storm swept over Naples last night, doing much damage to shipping in the harbor. The waters of the River Po have again over flowed the embankments and inundated the ad jacent country. At last advices the flood was

LIVINGSTONE.

Sir Bartle Frere in Rome on His March to Africa-Royal Souvenir and Message to the Great Explorer.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 5, 1872. Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in this city on his way to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. He was received to-day by the King of Italy who gave him a gold medal, bearing the royal effigy, and asked him "to present it to Dr. Livingstone as a pledge of his esteem."

WALES.

Gas Works Explosion and the Consequences Grievous.

> TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD LONDON, Dec. 5, 1872.

The gas works in the town of Newport, Mon mouthshire, exploded last night with terrible Several persons were instantly killed and large number injured, some of them fatally,

GERMANY.

Prussian Aristocrats Appearing in their Legislative Place.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, 1872. Almost all of the gentlemen who have been elevated to the rank of peer by the recent decree of the Emperor of Germany appeared in the Prussian Diet Chamber to-day and took their seats in the Upper House of the body.

DENMARK.

A Popular Poet Prostrated by Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1872. Hans Christian Andersen, the well known Danish poet and novelist, is seriously ill. He is now in the sixty-seventh year of his age

THE STEAMSHIP DALMATIAN

Gloomy Contradiction of a Joy-Giving Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1872. The announcement of the arrival of the Meditor. rangan steamer Dalmatian at Liverpool vesterday unfortunately proves untrue. Nothing has been heard of the steamer since the first report of her

TTAH TRIBULATIONS.

A Jealous Welshman Kills His Wife and then Commits Suicide-President Grant's Mormon Pill Difficult to Swal-SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 5, 1872.

There was a terrible tragedy here to-day. A man named Griffiths, a Weishman and an old resident of the Territory, went to the dwelling of his wife, who had separated from him because of brutal treatment, and commenced an assault on her. A negro near by interfered, whereupon Griffiths drew a revolver and, missing the negro at the first fire, pursued his wife to the street and shot her twice, indicting mortal wounds. He then shot himself through the head and died in a few minutes. The cause of the tragical affair, so far as known, was jealousy.

Norman McLeod lectures on the subject of the dent's Message in relation to train affair Sunday evening. This portion of Grant's has been the source of much tribulation to ormon authorities.

PERILS OF THE LAKES. Reported Loss of Four Vessels and All

on Board on Lake Superior. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5, 1872. The barges Jupiter and Saturn and the schoopers W. O. Brown and C. C. Griswold were lost on Lake superior, with probably all on board. The schooner Middlesex was lost, but the crew

were saved. The Sault River is closed and many propellers and vessels are frozen in.

The weather here to-day is very mild. A number COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

The Trade and Commerce of Cincinnati for the Past Year in All the Important Branches. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1872.

The "Report of Trade and Commerce of Cincu nati for the Past Commercial Year," by Sydney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, was issued this evening. The report shows aggregate value of imports for the year to be \$317,000,000, an increase over preceding year of \$34,000,000, and the total value of exports \$200,000,000, being an increase of \$21,000,000. The greatest increase has been in iron, the increase in imports of pig tron over the preceding year being ninety-eight per cent in tons, and the increase in exports of pig fron eighty-five per cent in tons. The increase in im ports of pig iron during the last decade has

ports of pig fron during the last decade has been 3.75 per cent, and in exports for the same period 7.94 per cent.

The increase during the last decade in imports of merchants' iron and steel, 1.083 per cent; increase of exports, 5.42 per cent; sales for the year here of pig iron made elsewhere, 130,000 tons—worth \$5,500,000. The report says that it is now reasonably claimed that Cincinnath, from the nature of her position, is now enabled to prosent the largest assortment of hot and cold blast and car-wheel from 01 any city in this country.

The value of the shipment of hog products, not including live hogs, is \$15,750,000; of whiskey, \$12,750,000; of cotton, \$11,250,000; of cotton, \$12,250,000; of cotton.

Total production of distilled spirits, 5,330,000 gallons; of rectified spirits, 300,000 barrels; wholesale liquor sales, \$15,500,000; amount of government tax psid on the whole liquor business, \$4,200,000.

Total receipts of tobacca at warehouse, 24,000 hogsheads and 4,500 boxes. Total production of starch, 18,000,000 pounds. Sales of leather for the year \$5,500,000, our manufacturers producing of this amount \$2,500,000. With the exception of two years during the war the receipts of cattle for the year the receipts of the same of the receipts of the production of starch, 18,000,000 pounds. Sales of leather for the year \$2,500,000. With the exception of two

city.

The value of the receipts of cattle for the year
was \$9,333,333,334, an increase of \$1,500,000. Shipments of soap, 150,000 boxes, the largest in the
history of trade aere. ments of soap, 150,000 boxes, the largest in the history of trade nere.

The jobbers' and manufacturers' sales of boots and shoes foot up \$8,350,000. The total production of beer amounted to 26,000 barrels for consumption here and 174,000 barrels for shipment. The total value of beer produced in Cincinnat, Covington and Newport for the year was \$750,000.

The report states that the trade of the city has been more satisfactory in all its departments than at any previous time since the war. In all directions there have been evidences of increased activity and hopefulness.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Warmoth's Proclamation Declaring the Late Elections Legal and of Full Effect and Supporting the Election Roard.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1872. The following was promulgated this morning:-

The following was promulgated this morning:—

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1872.

Whereas P. S. Wiltz, Gabriel Deterel, Thomas Isabell, J. A. Tarleton and J. E. Austin, returning officers appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies existing, in accordance with the constitution and law of the State of Louisiana, have made declaration of the result of an election held November 4, 1872, and have declared certain persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as will appear from returns herewith attached, and made a part of this proclamation; and Whereas such returns are compiled from the official returns of the Commissioners of Elections and Supervisors of Registration, on file in this office, and are in fact and in form accurate and correct and in accordance with law.

Now, therefore, I. H. Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, making known the result of said election aforesaid, and command all officers and persons within the State of Louisiana to take notice and respect the Spage.

H. C. WarMOTH.

The Legislature meets in extra session on Tues-

To the Governor's proclamation are appended full election returns, showing the vote for each Representative and Senator in every parish in the State certified by the Returning Board and Secretary of

State. It having been asserted that from fifteen to thirty thousand persons were denies registration, the following comparison is made between the vote of this year and that of the year 1870:— Total.
Compartive vote of the contested parishes —
Caddo
Natchitoches.
Rapides. 106,542 128,402 21,860

The new parishes of Red River and Vernon were in part, since 1870, taken from Natchitoches, which will account for the decrease in that parish. It is assected in Mr. Keilogg's bill that 1,000 voters were refused registration in Rapides parish, and 500 in Caddo. As will be seen by the above table, these parishes give an increased vote since 1870.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP. United States Senatorship-Five Active Candidates Now in the Field-The Chances Apparently in Favor of a

Colored Contestant. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5, 1872. The Senatorial fight waxes warmer every hour. To-night no less than three large caucuses are in full blast, attended by the members of the General Assembly, political friends of the several parties and much of the rabble of the city. Every day and much of the rabble of the city. Every day there is a new candidate. Those now in the field are John J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor R. K. Scott, Congressmen R. B. Elliott (colored) and J. H. Rainey and Associate Justice J. J. Wright, of the Supreme Court of the State, both colored. Of these Patterson, Scott and Elliott are the most prominent. The indications are that the fight may be narrowed down between Scott and Elliott, with the chances in favor of the latter on account of his color, and the aspersions that legislators lose no chance of casting in the sessions of the General Assembly upon Scott on account of his four years' administration as Governor. The voting commences on Tuesday next.

The Legislature has got well to work, and it may be said to be crazy on the subject of reform and retrenchment. The new administration officers have all qualified and taken their seats.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Iowa Gives a Full Vote to the Repub-

DES MOINES, Dec. 5, 1872. The Presidential Electors of this State met yesterday and cast their votes for Grant and Wil-

Illinois Solid for Grant and Wilson. SPRINGPIELD, Dec. 5, 1872. The Presidential Electors of Illinois met here yesterday and cast their votes for Grant and Wil-

The Vote Divided in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5, 1872. The despatch from Jefferson City last night stating that the Presidential Electors adjourned without voting was a mistake. A ballot was taken at a late hour with the following result:—
For President—B. Gratz Brown, 8; Thomas A. Hendricks, 6; David Davis, 1. For Vice President—B. Gratz Brown, 6; George W. Julian, 5; John M. Palmer, 3; William S. Groesbeck, 1.

Kansas Also Republican by a Full Vote. TOPEKA, Dec. 5, 1872. The Kansas Presidential Electors yesterday cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

The Liberal Electors Claim To Be Elected in Arkansas and Vote Accord-

The Greeley electors of this State assembled last night and, claiming to be elected, cast the vote of the State for B. Gratz Brown, for President, and N. P. Banks for Vice President. They did this after being officially informed by the Governor that on a canvass of votes, the Grant electors were elected. They charge that the latter result was reached by fraud. They passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. Greeley. Both parties in this State claim the election of their ticket and will endeavor to instal themselves in office.

VICTIMS OF THE REDS. The Modoe Massacres in Oregon-A Herole Woman,

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1872. Floven men have been killed by the Modoc Indians thus far. Their names are William Brather ton, N. K. Bratherton, Rufus Bratherton, William Baddy, William Baddy, Jr., Richard Baddy, E. Erasmus, Robert Alexander, John Soper Collins and Henry Miller. This list does not include those killed in battle. Mrs. Bratherton defended her house for three hours. The Indians fiel and she was rescued the next day by the soldiers. The troops are on their way to exterminate the say-

ANOTHER RAILROAD CATASTROPHE

A Terrible Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Seven Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

MIPPLIN, Pa., Dec. 6-1 A. M. This quiet township has been greatly excited this evening. Intelligence has just reached us of a terrible accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

about a mile to the west of this place

The railroad officials are so agitated that it is simply impossible to gather any correct or reliable information as to the exact snot and the cause of the accident, but, so far, it has been ascertained that seven persons have been killed, and five wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MIFFLIN, Pa., Dec. 5, 1872. A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvani. Central Railroad this evening. The second section of the Cincinnati Express bound

scoped two Pullman cars.

Five bodies have been removed from the debris, he names of which are as follows :-

Matthew Knowles and J. W. Bacon, both of

W. W. Dantz, wife and child, of Green Lake, Wis. Five persons were injured, none seriously. Every person on the second train escaped uninjuved.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesola, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Empress of Austria spends annually 50,000

New York city is to have the blg Jubilee drum as a sign for a music store.

State Senator H. R. Pierson, of Albany, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Edmund Yates leaves the Brevoort House to-day

for the West to begin his lecturing tour. Six thousand novels have been published in France this year, up to the 1st of August. Count Andrassy, the Austrian Chancellor,

Indian character, is lying dangerously ill in Jersey Hon. Lewis D. Campbell is seriously Ill at his esidence in Hamilton, Ohio, with very slight hopes

Mr. George Catlin, the artist and delineater of

near-sighted that he can scarcely read at all

of his recovery. The saloon carriage of Prince Bismarck is to be forwarded free of charge on all German railways, whether State or private.

Henry L. Pierce declining the republican nomination for Mayor of Boston, the present incumbent, Mr. Gaston, has a clear field. The Boston Advertiser endorses Charles Francis

Adams for Secretary of State in place of Mr. Fish. Is Boutwell, then, going out, too? After a visit of six weeks in England the Queen of the Netherlands has returned home, and the

Dutch have once more taken Holland. Bayard Taylor has settled with his family at Gotha to spend several years. He has had enough of rambling about, and means to rest. The health of the late postmaster at Dexter, Ind.,

is being much inquired after. He had voted for Greeley, and lost his position-salary \$12 per Mr. Alexander McDonald, President of the Miners' Association of Scotland, has been presented with

a check for £620 by the miners of Scotland, in re-

cognition of his services. The St. Louis Globe fathers the assertion that "the Pope says he will die next year." Now for the mouth, the day and the hour, and, if possible, further particulars in full! Brigadier General Cook, commanding the Depart-

from service. He is sixty-two years old, and has been forty-five years in military harness. Queen Victoria's son, the Duke of Edinburg, has arrived at Gemunden, on a visit to the family of the unearployed King George of Hanover, who has

ment of the Lakes, will, it is said, shortly retire

two daughters supposed to be marriageable. W. H. Hooper, Congressional delegate, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel on his way to the capital. He was accompanied by Bishop George Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Jay

Cooke and Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House, having come on to attend the meeting of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad that was held vesterday. General Sheridan has returned to Chicago from his journey through the Indian Territory. General Phil leves the Indians so much that he is sorry there

are not more of them, as then a fair fight might reasonably get rid of sundry pending difficulties. A magnificent pianoforte has been sent from London to the youthful Empress of China. The manufacturers, doubtful of the musical abilities of ratus." The tunes chosen are-"God Save the Queen," the "Miserere," from "Trovatore," the

Lancers' Quadrille" and the "Marsellaise." A Mohammedan female of Belgaum has addressed a letter to Khan Bahadoor, Nusserwanjee, Jamasice, priest of the Parsees in the Deccap, in which she applies to be admitted into the Zoroastrian reigion. She states in the letter that for the last twelve years she nuts on a shirt and sacred thread according to the customs observed by the Parsees, The holy man did not Parseeve the point.

The Cincinnati Enquirer was shown on Monday last one of the last (if not the very last) letters written by Horace Greeley before his demise. It was a letter of thanks to General S. F. Cary for his exertions in the late campaign. The following is

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—I wish I might say to you how gratefully and devotedly I am yours.

HORACE GREELEY.

General Samuel F. Cary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUICIDE OF A GENERAL General O. J. Maxwell Shoots and Kills

Himself. DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1872. General O. J. Maxwell, Vice President of the Association of the Army of the Cumberland, and recently Revenue Collector of this district, deliber ately shot and killed himself this evening. It is believed that financial embarrassment was the im-mediate cause of the rash act. The General leaves a wife and three children. He was highly esteemed in this community.

ROBBERIES IN CHICAGO.

Sixteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewelry Stolen from a Hotel-A Drover Loses One Thousand Eight Hundred

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5, 1872. A heavy robbery was perpetrated about seven o'clock last night at Kuhn's European Hotel, on Dearborn street. A thief entered the room of N. Aronson, an importer of watches and a manufacturer of jewelry, whose place of business is at No. 2 Bond street, New York, broke open a sample trunk and carried off its entire contents, valued at from fifteen thousand to sixteen thousand dellars. It appears that the thief, who is believed to be a professional from New York, was stopping at the same hotel, and committed the robberty while Mr. Aronson was at supper. He put his booty into a carpet bag and walked deliberately down stairs to the office, paid his bill and went away. The matter is in the hands of detectives.

A cattle drover named Lynch had his pocket picked of \$1,800 last evening while going from the lastel to the depot in an omnibus. Dearborn street. A thief entered the room of N.

DEDICATION OF A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RYE, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1872.

The new Presbyterian church of Rye was dedicated with all due solemnity this afternoon. It is The building was crowded on this occasion. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York city, his text being from Psalms XX., S. Several appropriate addresses followed the sermon. The church has cost \$77,090, and the ground and adjoining space \$10,000. IN DEFENCE OF THE SHUTGAL LIFE,"

The Chronicle, of October 24, in common with other insurance journals of about that date, published as an advertisement an elaborate analytical state-ment of the business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, from its organization in 1842 to October 1, 1872, compiled by its actuary, Profesfortified by the report of a special examining committee appointed in Boston, May 19, 1870, and issued over the signatures of the president, vice president, secretary and assistant secretary, acwary and assistant actury, counsel, medical exminers and cashier of the company.

In commenting editorially upon that statement we used the following language: -

we used the following language:—

"By so much as men stimulated to save wife and children from beggary are better than men disheartened by the inevitable doom which awaits the families of the poor; by so much as children retained at home under the sweet influence of a mother's care are better than children made homeless and driven into the street to beg, or worse, for bread; by so much is the success of life insurance to be desired by all good men.

"This being so, all good men must rejoice in the success of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for no company in the world has contributed more to make life insurance popular, safe and successful.

"Any attempt to dearroy confidence in this Company is an assault upon the whole system of life insurance. Its record stands in the solemn splendor of absolute truth—an inseparable part of the legacy of every company. It emphasizes every company's plea for public confidence."

What we then said we then believed, and do not

What we then said we then believed, and do not now purpose, still believing it, to retract. Among the things to waich the Mutual Life Insurance Company was solemnly committed by the subscription to the statement above mentioned of

so many distinguished names was the following, "The company will continue to guide its business in the future by the same principles and rules which a long experience has shown to be most conductve to the safety and best interests of its policy-holders. It will issue policies of all approved descriptions, and at its usual table rates."

Reference to the circular issued by the "Mutual" on the 30th ult., and published in another column will show that the company has, within one month then taken, and now proposes to issue its policies at a reduction from "its usual table rates" about twenty-two per cent upon life policies and eleven per cent upon endowment as manceuvre, so far as reasons have been given, ar set forth in the letter of Professor Bartlett, which

is incorporated into the circular. They are briefly as follows:-That the "Mutual," having "now been in operation well nigh the period allotted to a human generation," its experience not only justifies this reduction as a prudential measure, but imposes it as a duty upon the company. This conclusion, we are told by Professor Bartlett, has not been suddenly reached, but is the result of long and careful deliberation. If so, it seems not a little strange that the purpose of the company to continue business "at its usual rates," and to guide that business by "the same principles and rules which a long experience has shown to be most conducive to the safety and best interests of its policy holders," was announced only one short month ago. If the present action has been so long pondered, this gratuatous announcement should have been withheld.

If the present action has been so long pondered, this gratuitous aunouncement should have been withheld.

The "principles and rules," the guidance of which has been the procession of the "Mutual Life" for these many years, and in proof of the soundness of which its "long expérience" has been called as a witness in season and out of season, are what? It needs no voluminous citations from the publications of the company to show that it has been distinctively and ably the champion of the mutual system, and of rates confessedly more than sufficient to meet and master all the probable contingencies of the future. The one most conspicuous "principle and rule" of its long and honorable existence has been the necessity, for absolute safety's sake, of charging for its policies much more than enough to provide for the ordinary hazard against which its policies insure. Of this every page of its literature and every year of its history bear irrefutable witness.

Its abandonment of these, "principles and rules" is either a confession of judgment that all its past has been one long mistake or a wilnu betrayal of trust. In either case it is a destruction of confidence in the company which, when such destruction was attempted from without, we called in language which we have no cause to retract "an assault upon the whole system of life insurance."

When that assault comes, as now it seems to us to come, from within the company—wittingly or unwittingly, it matters not—it is the duty of every journalist who loves hie insurance and believes in that only salvation of hundreds of thousands of homes to come to the defence of the Mutual Life," its splendid "record, its magnificent present, the glorious promise which it has here-tofore held out, belongs to life insurance. It is the property of no man or set of men. It has passed out of the domain where title deeds and copyrights and the proprietorships of setishness or pride hold good. It belongs to humanity. It is a part of that broad realm of beneficence where patenns are not issued neffcence where patents are not issued and estates are not parcelled out. Its reputation, its success, the good, it has done and the unmarked out.

which it may yet do—these belong to us all.

In a narrower sense, but in a sense which the law will recognize and by a title which courts of law will maintain, the Mutual Life Insurance Company belongs to its 77,000 policy holders, their heirs and assigns. They own the company. When we say, therefore, "in detence of the Mutual Life," we mean in defence of the 60,000 families who own it and are depending on it for their sustenance in the hour of need.

We come to the "defence of the 'Mutual Life," therefore, because we believe that the interests of

We come to the "defence of the 'Mutual Life," in therefore, because we believe that the interests of its 77,000 policy holders are assailed by this action of its officers and trustees. The "Mutual Life," it is true, has been "in operation well nigh the period allotted to a human generation." but it has not the "experience" of a human generation. By far the greater part of its policies have been issued within the past ten years, and, besides this, no company has what might be honestly termed "an experience" for the ages beyond sixty. Neither does the published statement of the company demonstrate its ability to reduce its rates as proposed. That statement demonstrates its ability to achieve an unparalleled success by adhering to the "principles and rules" which have heretofore guided it; and, in demonstrating this, demonstrates also the danger of abandoning those said "principles and rules."

If the theory upon which the Mutual Life Insu-

danger of abandoning those said "principles and rules."

If the theory upon which the Mutual Life Insurance Company has hitherto conducted its business is not also; if any man who trusts a life insurance company for more than a limited term of years is not a fool; if the whole doctrine of reserves and the rules under which the liabilities of life insurance companies have heretofore been computed are not a delusion and a snare, they who lay their hands upon the roserve—the lund sacredly appropriated and preserved to meet claims sure to mature in the future—plunge the same hands foloniously into the patrimony of the widows and orphans of ten, twenty, thirty, fifty years to come.

But this is what is proposed in this new scheme of the "Mutual." The circular states:—

"That existing policy holders may have the op-

of the "Mutual," The circular states:—
"That existing policy holders may have the option either to leave their policies undisturbed and pay their old rates, receiving, of course, their proportional dividends and reversionary credits, or to fake out new policies, with their existing credits added, and pay the new rates corresponding to their then present age, provided they subject themselves to a new medical examination and are proponenced assurable.

pronounced assurable.

"The company will, by this most desirable plan, have within its control a large fund to which it may resort in time of trouble, should trouble come to it, while it will avoid the objectionable measure of keeping on hand a large undivided surplus, in which those who die cannot fail to have an interest, whose precise value it would be difficult to ascertain."

ascertain."

Let us take a case and try on this new-fashioned jacket. A man who was insured in the "Mutual" in 1864, at the age of twenty-five, for \$1,000 on the annual premium whole life plan, has paid a yearly premium of \$19 \$9. He is now thirty-three years of age, and his annual premium on a new policy of the same kind would be \$24 78. Now, the "Mutual" proposes to re-examine him, and, if he is found still insurable, to issue a new policy at the age of thirty-three for twenty-two per cent less than \$24 78, or for \$19 33, the bribe extended to the insured to make the change being a less cost of infty-six cents per annum.

But against the original policy the company was obliged by the law of New York to keep a reserve—the legal measure of its present liability under that policy—of \$55 95. This sum, and more, viz., on a four per cent valuation, \$58 24, the Mutual Life insurance Company has again and again solemnly affirmed it necessary to have in hand to the credit of such a policy as we have described, in order to enable it to pay the same at its average maturity. Let us take a case and try on this new-fashioned

the credit of such a policy as we have described, in order to enable it to pay the same at its average maturity.

But the policy which at age 33 is to be substituted for an original policy issued at age 25 is to be valued as a new policy, and the legal itaolity (at 4½ per cent american exchange) thereon is only \$8.80. At a jour per cent valuation it would be \$10.84, while the liability of the company on account of the old policy was, by the same safe standard, \$68.24.

So that by this single transaction, in the case of the smallest policy, issued at the youngest age provided for in the "Mutual Life" tables, the company, while its actual liability is in no wise changed, and its resources from future premiums thereon receivable are reduced by the present value of a life sannuity of \$5.65, has gained on its books a mathematical surplus of \$67.50. Multiply this apparent gain by the number of policy holders in the company and we have a total reduction of its legal liabilities of \$4,458,190, which is far below what would be the true reduction of such legal liabilities, because the average amount insured by each policy is more than \$3,100, instead of \$1,000, and the average age of entrants about 37, instead of 26.

The policy-holders of the "Mutual," invited to

walk into this attractive partyr, should stop at the threshold and consider that, if they all do so, k will unlock and release from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, heretolore exacted of them and held out of their reach on the pica (and, we doubt not, the fair pical of making them saie beyond peradventure. Professor Bartielt now not state it in exactly this way, but he comes attentishingly near to our formula. He says, "The company with by this most desirable plan, have within the control a large (and."

Either this surplus, so obtained, is fictifious, or the assumptions upon which the "Musual" has been doing business, and the solemn professionalis has been making, for the past thirty years, accurate.

Either this surpine, so obtained, is dettilous, or the assumptions upon which the "Musual" has been doing business, and the solemn professional has been making, for the past thirty years, acrialse.

But having conveyed these millions from the "holy of nollea" in which they were supposed to be kept to it? own possession "without legal imputation of larcenty." what does the "Mutual" propose to do with them?

Professor Bartiett, anticipating this question volunteers an answer. He says that the company "will have within its control a large fund to which they resort in time of trouble, should trouble come to it, while it will avoid the objectionable measure of keeping on hand a large undivided surplius, in which those who die cannot fait to have an interest, whose precise value it would be difficult to ascertain."

That is, the company will keep it; will hold on to this percentage of overcharge which it has concessedly taken from its insured, and at the same time, mirable dictu's will avoid keeping on hand a large undivided surplus." Into possession of which the company has so suddenly and advoitiy come.

And what are the advantages of the new plan to new policy-holders? If getting their insurance cheaper is an advantage—and we dispute this, for the principal company has so suddenly and advoitiy come.

And what are the advantages of the new plan to new policy-holders? If getting their insurance cheaper is an advantage—and we dispute this, for the principal company the first prediction in rates, and it is not pretended that the mortality will not be decreased by this reduction in rates, and it is not pretended that the expenses will be diminished. The premiums will be less and the return, will be less. Heretolore the company claims to have returned forty-live percent of its premium. Now the rates are to be reduced upon the average about eighteen per cent, and the history of the promium. When the promium, which is the company to the response of the old.

The fact in respect to the average life policy holder is, that i

Our conclusion is that the Mutual Life Insurance Company has done an unwise thing, and for these reasons:—

1. It has invited all its policy-holders to a new medical examination, which is to certify to each his existing physical condition. Such as are now pronounced uninsurable will, of course and at all hazard, keep their policies in force, while those pronounced "as good as new" will not make muck sacrifice to do so, and thus will be reinforced that selection against the company of which Professor Bartlett said, in an able paper presented to the National Insurance Convention, that it "works damage to a company's vital force."

2. It proposes to admit new members upon a better footing than the old. It is bad enough, perfect mutuality being in view, to admit them on the same footing. The old members have paid the expense of organizing, equipping and establishing the company. New members hevitably reap the advantage of this. To give them more is an unjust concession. And so by these new rates of the "Mutual" is mutuality betrayed and crucified.

3. By this manceuve that grand old institution, which has braved the storms and borne the brunt of the battles of the last thirty years, is rendered liable to two aspersions; either that this is a desperate bid for new business (which it does not need), or that it is a cruel effort to crush our weaker companies. Of all institutions on this continent the Mutual Life Insurance Company, rich as it is, can least afford to provoke this calumny.

4. This is fairly interpreted to be a confession

expediency and more uncertain of its own future than each of its patrons is of his. In this it is an assault upon life insurance, which, if the honorable trustees of the company do their duty, or the 77,265 policy holders know their rights, will be repulsed to the discomfiture, if not the dishonor, of those who have made it.—From The Chronicle, Dec. 5, 1872.

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shot through the head and killed a desperado named George Merrell, but not be ere he had got a match kall in his own thigh. of steamers which had left for Buffalo are reported as making good progress through the ice in Lake Erg. Two steamers left for Alpagna last aight.